

PURE PAINT LAWS ARE DISCREDITED

Compulsory Printing of Formulas Declared an Injustice.

INTERESTS KILL PROPOSED LAWS

Association of Paint Men Spent Most of Second Day of Convention in Social Pleasures. Important Business Sessions to Be Held To-Day.

That most of the pure paint laws passed by recent Legislatures are both ineffectual and obnoxious; that the vast majority of persons who are attempting to frame legislation for the protection of paint buyers are incompetent, and that a public demand for the printing of paint formulas on the package, notwithstanding those who are agitating the matter for the purpose of political thunder, does not exist, were some of the emphatic statements made by Arthur S. Somers, of New York, in the heated discussion which followed his report for the central committee on legislation at the morning session of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, in second day's convention at the Jefferson Hotel yesterday. Mr. Somers' report was the last one to be heard at yesterday's meeting, and touched a topic which seems to be at present the subject of wide agitation in paint and varnish circles.

"Your committee," said Mr. Somers, "has made every effort to procure the enactment of an equitable law on this matter. No one is more interested than I am in the protection of the consumer in his paint purchases. This association is particularly anxious that the unwary buyer should be protected against the shyster who mixes worthless mud with water and puts it on the market as paint. But every effort your committee has made to secure the passage of a law which would insure protection to the manufacturer as well as to the buyer, has been defeated by hostile political interests."

"To compel a manufacturer to make public a formula which he has discovered, in many instances, after years of costly experiment, and thus permit its duplication by any and everybody, is an infringement of the right of the individual and a violation of his labor. To show you how far this has been carried, let me tell you of an instance. The Iowa State Food Commission has recently filed a request with manufacturers to furnish it with dummy packages of their product, which, if it passes the State requirements, the commission proposes to exhibit at the State Fair as accredited and meritorious, with the object, to be inferred, of damming competing products which have not obtained a place in the exhibition. This may be called by some protective legislation, but it seems more like 'club' legislation."

"One of the strongest influences we have to combat," declared Mr. Somers, "is that of the Master Painters' and Decorators' Association, which seems to regard as its mission on earth to compel protective legislation to make public the formula of its preparation."

The organization, wherever possible, by manufacturers of State committees to look after legislation in their own States, was discussed by Mr. D. Washington, of Cincinnati, reporting on legislative committee. Touching paint legislation, he said:

"There have been more obnoxious paint bills introduced in the different State Legislatures this past winter than ever before. The work of the committee has been more difficult than usual, because of the long and persistent fighting almost everywhere. Many new bills were introduced after the originals had been defeated."

The report endorsed the initiative and referendum movements which will in the end tend to regulate a great deal of harmful and obnoxious legislation.

American Flax.

Two reports followed on the flax industry. The first of these was the report of the flax acreage committee, by Mr. Peter J. New York, and the second, that of the flax fiber committee, read by Z. E. Martin, of Chicago. Both were optimistic with regard to the future of the great staple in this country, and predicted a large increase in acreage devoted to its cultivation in the course of the next few years.

It is high time to rid ourselves of notion that the raising of flax involves a severe drain on the fertility of the soil," said J. W. Daniels, of Minneapolis, in the discussion which followed the acreage report. "I have heard this asserted ever since I was a boy, and, like many other people, had come to believe it. The theory has been completely exploded by Professor Bailey, of the University of Minnesota, who has proved by a series of experiments that, properly cultivated, flax makes no severe drain on the soil than wheat and oats."

Entertainments Galore.

With the exception of the single business session in the morning, yesterday was entirely taken up with entertainments. First of these were a golf tournament at the Country Club at 2 P. M., and an automobile tour to the National Cemetery, Seven Pines and other points of interest in the city and suburbs. More than fifty automobiles were pressed into service to accommodate the large number taking the trip. The Valentine Museum was thrown open to the women accompanying the delegates between the hours of 9 and 12.

Most enjoyable perhaps of all the functions scheduled for the entertainment of the visitors was the reception tendered last night to the association by Governor and Mrs. W. A. (Continued on Second Page.)

HOW-DYE-DO FOLKS HOMEWARD BOUND

Richmond Boosters' Special Leaves Washington This Morning.

YESTERDAY SPENT ON VIRGINIA SOIL

In Every Town Visited They Receive Cordial Welcome, and All Pronounce It Finest Advertising Enterprise Ever Undertaken by Southern City.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., October 4.—Entering upon Virginia soil early this morning while they were yet asleep, the Richmond Boosters completed their program to-day with a whirlwind tour over their own native heath and celebrated their unbounded success to-night with a sightseeing tour through Washington and a box party at Chase's Theatre.

At 4 o'clock to-morrow morning the Richmond Boosters will begin their return to Richmond, arriving home three hours later.

Then the first chapter in the finest advertising enterprise ever undertaken by a city of the South will have been written, and those who have started this book, which might appropriately be entitled "A City Success," will begin the chapter to follow.

Talk of a Smoker.

Already there is talk of a big smoker, given by the Chamber of Commerce, to which all the business people of the city will be invited, and at which they will hear of the welcome which their city has received in North Carolina and Virginia, and at which they will be told that the Boosters build better than they knew when they took up the proposition of boosting the city in the South.

The train reached Roanoke early this morning, long before the people of the Boosters were awake. But the Boosters awoke the town, and aroused the people of their coming by a triumphal march through its principal streets.

Lynchburg, Charlottesville, Orange, Culpeper, and Manassas followed in succession, and at 7:15 to-night, five minutes earlier than they were expected, the Boosters arrived in the Union Depot, in Washington. They were met by a score of cabs, and a thrice were being whirled through the great thoroughfares of the capital city of the nation. The Boosters were followed by a box party at Chase's Theatre, after which the touring Boosters returned to their train, tired but proud of the successes which they have achieved.

When all else is said and done, and when the last page in the history of the city by the James is writ, it will always be told that Richmond owed her success and her prosperity to nothing more than this tour of advertisement and this teaching of the gospel of reciprocity.

Cordiality Everywhere.

Cordiality has marked all the receptions in both North Carolina and Virginia, and there have been innumerable promises that the marketing place hereafter of both States shall be in the Gate City of the South—Richmond—geographically and strategically situated through which all future prosperity of the United States must pour its tide. Richmond is even now the leading city in the States immediately below the Mason and Dixon line, and the Boosters, who have welcomed the opportunity to back their cause, believe their city will grow to be still greater and become even a more important factor in the commercial and agricultural development of the South.

The movement was originated and fostered by The Times-Dispatch, but it has grown beyond that. It is now a movement of the people of Richmond, and it remains for them to see that these first efforts of Richmond Boosters shall continue until their work is full and done.

Leaving Winston-Salem promptly at 12:30 o'clock to-morrow, the Boosters' train arrived in Roanoke, a city of Southwest Virginia, at 4:15 o'clock, with everybody on board still asleep. The call for breakfast was sounded at 6:30 o'clock, and one hour and a half later the tourists had disembarked, and were assembling on the station platform for an invasion of the town. Robert, better known as "Bob," Angel, a leading citizen of the city, met the visitors at the station. He was accompanied by a delegation of citizens, and Mr. Angel and his self-appointed committee were bowing on the station platform to the Boosters as they passed, and then returned to the station to embark for Lynchburg, a close and sympathetic neighbor of the city on the James.

Lynchburg Visited.

Greetings could not have been warmer or more cordial than they were in Lynchburg. Headed by William King, Jr., a member of the Board of Aldermen, and by D. H. Mayfield, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, five hundred citizens of the City of Hills met the Boosters as they left their special train. Like a triumphant army, headed by a committee of citizens and an escort of police, the Boosters marched through the principal streets of the town. All Lynchburg was on the streets, and there was a roar of welcome along the route. Across the streets through which the Boosters passed were hung a thousand signs of (Continued on Second Page.)

STRIKEBREAKERS ARE HURRIED AWAY

With Their Departure Peace Comes to McComb City.

TROOPS STILL ARE ON GUARD

Sixty Soldiers Escort Train Out of Town to Prevent Attack by Angry Unionists—Guard Wounded in Pistol Battle at Water Valley.

McComb City, Miss., October 4.—With the enforced departure late today of the last of the strikebreakers brought here by the Illinois Central Railroad, came the first real assurance of the restoration of peace after twenty-four hours of excitement and spasmodic rioting. The people of McComb City demanded that the strikebreakers be removed from their community, and the 132 were placed aboard a heavily guarded special train and hurried to New Orleans.

Sixty soldiers, armed with ball cartridges, and with orders to "shoot to kill" if necessary, accompanied the special train south as far as Magnolia. This action by the military authorities probably prevented another pitched battle.

After the strikebreakers had agreed to get out of town at 1 o'clock, the departure of the train was delayed for nearly three hours by protests from the railroad company, and the people of McComb City began to exhibit signs of surliness and some show of mob spirit. About a half hour before the train left at 3:45, a number of these persons, well armed, left the city, going south, and taking up a position near the railroad track on which the special would have to pass en route to New Orleans.

Strike leaders in automobiles finally persuaded the men to disband and commit no overt act. Three companies of Mississippi National Guard patrolled the streets at dark, and to-night the belief is expressed that the town will remain quiet.

Striker Is Killed.

Lee Haley, aged forty-five, a striker, was shot and killed early to-day near the Illinois Central shops. He leaves a wife and two children. His slayers are unknown.

Haley's friends assert railroad guards killed him, but Sheriff Holmes expressed the belief that Haley was shot by his friends. Others say the disturbance was due to the rowdiness of the strikebreakers aboard the special train. L. M. Montgomery and Edward Harms, who were hurt during the encounter.

"I was standing near the train of strikebreakers when it pulled in," said Deputy Marshal Jones to-day, "and saw a peck of stones and many bricks piled on the floor of the baggage car. The train came to a stop, and a shower of stones poured from the coaches, and immediately there was a return volley from the crowd outside."

"A man in one of the coaches then shoved a revolver through a window and leveled it at me. I drew my revolver and fired at him, and he got back. As the train started a bullet from his revolver whizzed near by head and struck an automobile occupied by two young men. I was struck in the side with a stone thrown from the train."

Two Are Wounded.

It was discovered to-day that Carl Canton and Turley Curtis, both strikers, were shot and badly wounded during the night while walking near the Illinois Central shops. They were taken to their homes. There is no clue to their assailants.

The riotous men were escorted out of town this morning by citizens, who proclaimed that strikebreakers were not wanted.

No one was hurt by an explosion at the shops, which occurred early this morning.

Guard Is Wounded.

Water Valley, Miss., October 4.—In an exchange of shots with Sheriff F. H. Smith and two deputies to-night, a member of the special force of guards stationed at the Water Valley shops of the Illinois Central Railway was wounded. The wounded man was quickly carried within the shop inclosure.

Now "Open Shops."

Chicago, Ill., October 4.—The Burnside shops of the Illinois Central Railroad, a formal notice posted today, after informing the workmen that hereafter the road would deal only with its individual employees. The strikers declared the change would have no effect on the strike and that the order would be removed when the strike ended. A statement issued by Vice-President Park, of the Illinois Central, stated: "There has been no great change in the conditions. We have a few more men working to-day than yesterday. Train movements are about normal everywhere."

At 10 o'clock strike-breakers arrived here from the South and were taken into the Burnside plants, going to the works in groups of ten or a dozen. They were not molested.

HEARING IS CONCLUDED

Court Trying to Fix Domicile of Mrs. Eddy at Time of Death.

Boston, Mass., October 4.—The hearing in the Supreme Court, Equity session, on the question of domicile of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy at the time of her death last December was concluded to-day with the evidence of Josiah E. Fernald, of Concord, one of the trustees of her property, and General Frank S. Streeter, her personal counsel in New Hampshire. They testified in support of the contention that Mrs. Eddy always regarded Concord as her legal residence.

A decision by Judge Morton is expected in a few days.

Tripoli---Target for Guns on Italian Warships



The great Tuesday market outside the walls of the city of Tripoli.

TAFT WITNESSES WILD WEST SHOW

He Sees Antics of Cowboys, Cowgirls and Bucking Bronchos.

PONIES RENAMED TO SUIT

"Teddy Roosevelt" a Whirlwind, but "Schedule K" Gives Up Without Struggle.

Rawlins, Wyoming, October 4.—President Taft spent to-day in Wyoming, and left Rawlins to-night after a ten-minute stop for Salt Lake City, Utah, where he expected to spend to-morrow. During the day the President stopped at Cheyenne and Laramie.

At Cheyenne, Charlie Irwin, of the reception committee, had arranged a miniature reproduction of the "stunts" made famous at the annual Frontier Day celebration. Mr. Taft watched bucking bronchos, the races between cowboys and the roping of wild horses with great interest. He reviewed several thousand soldiers from Fort Daniel Russell, inspected the town from an automobile and spoke on his tariff vetoes in the opera house to a good sized crowd.

Governor Carey, who accompanied the President across the State, told Mr. Taft that he would be backed by the coming delegation at the next Republican convention, and that he would receive the electoral vote of the State in November, 1912.

This announcement was of particular interest because Governor Carey was elected as an independent and against the candidates of the so-called "regular" machine.

"Senator Warren promised the President to-day to support the peace treaties in the Senate. He declared that the President's speech on the subject unquestionably had met the approval of the people."

Real Wild West Show.

The Frontier Day show at Cheyenne was as near a reproduction of the annual affair as Irwin could make it. There were about sixty cowboys, cowgirls, "broncho busters" and other Western types in the cast. Mr. Taft watched the performance from the judges' stand with United States Senator Warren and Governor Carey, and appeared to enjoy exceedingly the riding of bucking and outlaw horses. The promoter showed himself a good stage manager by renaming some of the ponies entered in the bucking contest.

There was one called "Billy Taft," another named "Archie Butt," a third, that bucked, by the name of "Schedule K," and another that the residents of Cheyenne declared was almost unrideable, that Irwin had put down on the program as "Teddy Roosevelt Reciprocity," "Ginzz," "Old Steamboat" and a few others under names less pretentious, also ran.

"Billy Taft" was the first pony to be saddled and Jack Martin tried to ride him. Martin got about twenty feet beyond the judges' stand, and then dismounted headforemost.

Next came "Archie Butt," ridden by Frank Carter, former champion buster of the world. Archie proved docile and Carter rode him easily up the track and into the corral.

"Senator Warren," ridden by Hugh Clarke, "Aeroplane," with Bill Baker on his back, and "Reciprocity," ridden by John Rickell, were subdued handsily, and "Schedule K" gave up almost without a struggle, whereat those in the President's party laughed heartily.

"Teddy a Whirlwind," named by Paul Henson, insisted upon converting himself into a small whirlwind that revolved at an estimated speed of not less than thirty miles an hour. Henson stuck on for a couple of minutes, but then decided to descend and canoe "Teddy's" head as a stopping block.

In the ladies' half mile race, Paula Irwin, a little girl with golden hair, dressed in a khaki riding suit, came under the wire first, riding as well as most of the men, standing up in the stirrups, whip in hand and getting all the plaudits of the crowd.

In the opera house the President declared that the present wool tariff is too high, and announced his intention to revise it downward.

Cheyenne is in the centre of the sheep country, and the President got little applause for that announcement.

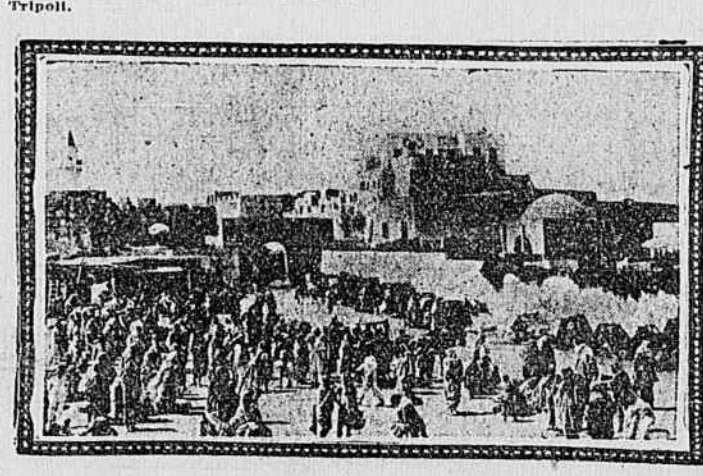
Aviator Injured.

St. Louis, Mo., October 4.—Hillery Beachy, an aviator, was seriously injured here to-day, by falling from a khaki riding suit, came under the wire first, riding as well as most of the men, standing up in the stirrups, whip in hand and getting all the plaudits of the crowd.

Beachy tried to land in a field, but a high wind prevented, and he sought a landing in the school yard.



General Shevket Pasha, who is in command of the Turkish army at Tripoli.



A public square in the city of Tripoli. The tall structure in the background is the castle residence of the Turkish governor.

HAS COME TO LOOK LIKE NAPOLEON

Eyes Change From Brown to Gray; Nose From Straight to Roman.

CHALONER'S STRANGE STORY ACCOUNTING NOT DEMANDED

Submits Photograph to Prove His Trance-Utterance Is Fulfilled.

Charlottesville, Va., October 4.—John Armstrong Chaloner spent two hours before United States Commissioner Booth again to-day, continuing the deposition begun yesterday, in which he expects to demonstrate to the United States Circuit Court for Southern New York that he is sane and entitled to possession of the \$150,000 held for him in New York by a committee.

Chaloner's statements to-day were quite as remarkable as those of yesterday. He insisted that his prediction, or "trance-utterance," of March 1897, that he would develop a physical resemblance to Napoleon Bonaparte had actually been borne out. Photographs were introduced to support his assertions of a facial metamorphosis; that his eyes had changed from brown to gray and his nose from straight to Roman. He denounced ordinary clairvoyants as "fakers," and declared that there were only two exceptions—himself and a young Parisian woman, who foretold a calamitous fire known as La Charlie Bazar, which occurred about twenty years ago, and who also predicted the low ebb which English poetry would reach.

Chaloner stated that his "trance-utterance" had some obscure statements, false sayings along with the true sayings. This was also the case with the predictions made by the Parisian clairvoyant who prophesied that the poetic genius would leave England and perch over Columbia. This was the false part, he said, of her otherwise true prognostication. Chaloner referred laughingly to the part the figure "13" had played in his life.

"I was invited to come to New York on February 13, 1897, by the late Stanford White, and one month later, March 13, I was put in Bloomingdale."

It was this "trance-utterance" that was largely responsible for the imprisonment of Chaloner in the Bloomingdale, N. Y., asylum, from which he escaped. By proving that his prediction had been fulfilled, he hopes to rid himself of the New York judgment against his sanity, and thereby gain the right to enter his native State a free man.

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TRIPOLI PORTS ARE BOMBARDED BY ITALY'S GUNS

Much Damage Wrought by Well-Aimed Shots From Warships.

FIRE RETURNED FROM GARRISON

Bombardment Begun Again Yesterday Morning After Opportunity Had Been Given Turks to Surrender—Benghazi May Receive Fire To-Day.

Djerba, Tunis, October 4.—Tripoli has been bombarded twice by the Italian fleet. The first shot was fired shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Shelling was resumed early this morning after a quiet night. There was a steady but slow fire from the warships until dusk last evening, and shots also came from the forts in the town.

The French steamer Tafana took a delegation from Djerba to the scene of hostilities. Among the party was the French consul-general M. Leon, who made several ineffectual attempts to land. The Tafana was stopped about ten miles from Tripoli, by a boat from the cruiser Varese, which ordered her to return, but she remained for more than an hour, ever creeping in closer to the blockaded town.

The white buildings of Tripoli could be plainly seen, and the whole field of operations was unfolded before the watchers. Officers of the Varese explained that the battle had been delayed because Admiral Aubrey, commander of the Italian fleet, had received a request from the Tripoli garrison for another day's grace, and gave the garrison an extra few hours. The battleship Benedetto Brin and armored cruisers Giuseppe Garibaldi and Francesco Ferruccio drew up in line opposite the harbor. There were no small craft in the harbor line, and the Varese stood off to keep back intruders.

There was no sign of life in the city, which appeared deserted, but the Turkish flag flew from the castle and forts. The first shot was directed toward Charchatti fort and later Kerkerche fort was shelled.

Fire Is Returned.

As the first shells burst over Tripoli the garrison seemed to awake. It returned the fire with vigor and energy. A heavy cannonade was kept up on both sides for a few minutes, and then firing became desultory. So far as could be seen, no warship was hit.

Vice-Admiral Paravelli at 4 o'clock ordered his ships to cease firing to permit the town to surrender, but no sign was given, and after a few minutes the ships began again. This time great havoc was wrought. Fortifications were razed, the forts suffered severely, and the lighthouse to the northwest was destroyed by shells from the Garibaldi. There was no means of knowing what the loss of life was in Tripoli, but ample opportunity was given the defenders to escape.

When the Tafana left the scene no landing had been attempted by the Italians, and it was feared that during the night the town would be pillaged by nomad Arabs, who had been hovering in the vicinity for some days.

Early this morning the first division of the Italian fleet under Admiral Paravelli resumed the bombardment. The Turkish garrison occupied a position behind the forts, and responded with a few shots, which fell short. The Italian commander endeavored to avoid damaging private dwellings, but some of them were destroyed, and the governor's palace and the forts at the entrance of the port are in ruins. The consulates and churches have not been damaged.

May Be Bombarded To-Day.

The second division of the fleet, under Vice-Admiral Thaon di Revel, has approached close to Benghazi and Derna. A bombardment of these ports, it is understood, has been ordered to begin to-morrow. It is denied that any bluejackets will be landed in the immediate future. Such a landing may possibly be decided upon after the arrival of the expeditionary corps.

Before commencing the bombardment of Tripoli, the Italian squadron removed all mines and made a careful revision of the hydrographic chart, to insure safety to the coming transports. This operation lasted several days, and probably explains the real reason for the delay in the bombardment.

Four Italian officers have come to Djerba, and are proceeding overland toward Tripoli, on a reconnoitering expedition, as the Arabs are expected to offer stubborn resistance to the occupation of the vilayet.

Town Little Injured.

London, October 4.—The Italian fleet bombarded Tripoli Tuesday and Wednesday, destroying the forts and the Valla's palace, but taking care to injure the town itself as little as possible. The Turkish gunners actively returned the fire, but were completely (Continued on Second Page.)